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TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

READY, BUT FORBEARANT.

The people of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that the President of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Mexico. For unequivocal proof of this, the government of the United States for all its efforts and inducements committed against the government general Huerta and his representatives.

In three words, and by a decisive vote, the House of Representatives has passed a resolution which the Senate will agree with this morning, and has placed upon the shoulders of Woodrow Wilson the task to bring to life sense that delayed monarch who seems willing to wreck his country rather than to make honorable amends for its disgraceful conduct.

How the President will use the power given him is plain from his splendid message. In the strict sense of the word, there will be no war with Mexico. Never having recognized the usurper who has grasped the reins in Mexico, we cannot break off relations that have never existed. At worst, we can only deal with him and his followers as with irresponsible hellhounds, who have temporarily overrun the government of a friendly nation, and need not regard the return of American diplomats officers as especially imminent. We wish to make this plain, because there seems to be a widespread and most regrettable inclination to look upon our activities at this time as analogous with those that preceded the Spanish War. Armed force we may have to use, war we cannot and will not declare against the republic of Mexico.

Acting then upon these high grounds, to which even the most critical cannot take exception, we may expect President Wilson to order the blockade of Mexican ports, possibly to take Tampico and Vera Cruz, and to hold them. For such separation as circumstances may call for. To this end it may be necessary to mobilize the National Guard, to call for volunteers, and to station them within striking distance of Mexico, though this will depend to a large degree upon the action of the Mexican Constitutionalists. If the latter accept President Wilson's message in the spirit in which it was spoken, there will be little need, for the present at least, of a larger force than the present standing army and the National Guard. It is a mistaken spirit of false patriotism, etc., to think that our citizens will not assume the burdens and take advantage of the privileges of citizenship.

Your city, your State and your country demand your presence at the polls more than once during the next few months. It is your duty to be there as surely as it is the duty of men of the army and navy to be ready for military service in a foreign country. Your work is not so dangerous, not so spectacular, not so productive of praise and of honor, but it is important. The success of popular government depends upon the interest and participation of the people in it. The perpetuation of popular government in the Western Hemisphere and our duty to make it certain is involved both in the possible war in Mexico and in the interest of the people in the various elections by which it is made manifest in the United States.

The call to the polls is as urgent as the call to arms, and as much depends upon the answer to one as upon the answer to the other. Be patriots by being citizens. All cannot be prepared to go to war, but all can be prepared to go to the polls. Loyalty before May 2, and exercise the right of suffrage at primaries and elections. City, State and nation need your votes.

Cole Please, as commander-in-chief of the South Carolina militia, may soon have the opportunity to prove that he doesn't do all his fighting with his mouth.

He will be forced to raise and lead to the front an army of several hundred thousand men. Of the two possibilities, the former seems to be the most likely to materialize. Carolina cannot and will not lose this opportunity of ridding itself of the Spanish with whom he has been fencing.

Happily for us, we are well, if not fully, prepared. Our navy, of course, sufficient for our emergencies, and includes a sufficiently large number of light-hulled vessels to easily invest all the Mexican ports that battle squadrons. It is needless to say, can wipe Tampico and Vera Cruz from the map in a few hours. From seven miles, the long range of battleships off Tampico and three miles, the nearest approach to Vera Cruz, through the narrow channel either town lies in a few hours.

Our army is not, of course, strong enough at this time for an offensive campaign. We have but regiments of old soldiers, after long regiments of cavalry, the remnants of coast artillery, and but few regiments of infantry, total of about three regiments, and men of this number not more than a few would be available for service in Mexico. So, as far as we have, 1,500 additional troops, probably all whom are thoroughly equipped, and can be expected to be held service in short order. This does not mean that our men who have not yet been equipped will be sent to Mexico. And beyond the first hundred of thousands of soldiers who will volunteer for the cause, and will be sent to Mexico, there is no real possibility of sending any more.

Twenty thousand marines ready to land in Mexico. It must be discouraging to call a bluff, and find out it's a Jack full.

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KEEP UP THIS FOOL'S CRUSADE.

The antivivisectionists did not succeed in their prosecution of Dr. J. E. Sweet, of the University of Pennsylvania, but they are so much encouraged by the Judge's instructions in the case that they announce they intend to have other arrests made. "Men of even greater prominence in the surgical profession," their attorney declares, "will be haled into court to answer for cruelty to animals."

Let the good work go on, keep up the foolish crusade, save a few animals from suffering—it's worth what it costs! Animal experimentation has done so little for the world, and has brought so much woes upon our patients, with so little good to mankind, that we can afford to jail every man who dares experiment on a rat or a dog that he may save a man!

It costs the comfort of a few score calves every year to give us small-pox vaccine—but smallpox runs wild.

Horses must suffer slightly to give us diphtheria antitoxin—make no more antitoxin, and let the old mortality from diphtheria return.

Poison had to inoculate a few rabbits with rabies to give us that virus we use—save the rabbits, and let men die of hydrocephalus.

We have given monkeys measles and typhus fever in order to prove these diseases communicable—spare the monkeys and let just fever spread as it will.

Carroll had to operate on dogs to learn his new method of blood-transfusion—spare the dogs, and let men die from loss of blood when they might be saved.

All that we know of many complicated surgical operations we have learned from experiments on dogs—leave the dogs alone and end the advance of surgery.

We pain guinea pigs when we inoculate them with mixed cultures—protect the guinea pigs, and let us try no more to ascertain the causes of mysterious communicable diseases.

We hurt the mosquito when we deny her a meal of blood or rudely destroy her eggs—let yellow and malignant fevers have full sway.

"Swinging the fly" is cruelty to animals—let the dear little fellow carry typhoid fever.

Keep it up; prosecute the men by whose labors thousands of lives are saved; dispense preventive medicine as a share, and put the welfare of the animal above that of man!

BE CITIZENS.

Patriotism consists not merely of respect for the flag, or resentment of discourtesy or insult to it, or expressed willingness to fight for it. Patriotism is not an effusive sentiment which is manifested only in times of national peril. It is not something that sleeps while the nation is at peace and aches itself only when war becomes imminent. Peace has her victories as well as war, and peace also demands sacrifices and affirmative action of all who demand protection of their country's guns and their country's guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

Samuel Arnold, an East Tennessee Confederate soldier, who was one of the four brothers in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner by the Yankees near Cumberland Gap two weeks ago. On the 15th instant, his son, George W. Arnold, 20, of Elizabethton, Tenn., was ordered shot by an under officer, who had been shot in the head, and was found dead.

Fling Presentation.

Colonel Ball, of General Rossiter's cavalry, a few days ago presented to the cavalry corps of the Virginia Military Institute a flag which was a sufficient silk flag that he captured from the 16th New York Cavalry at Lang's Station. Colonel Ball made the presentation speech, explaining that the flag was captured, and he was told that without any manner of trial by court-martial or otherwise. He was told by a squad of men to a lonely place in a hollow, where he was told that he might save his life by running, and as he ran off he was shot, and he was told that he was to be hung.

One With General Detest.

The news of the French war steamer *Thiessine*, now lying at City Point, diners with Major-General Picketts in Petersburg on Tuesday. It was a very full dinner.

Explosion and Fire.

There was an explosion yesterday in the Confederate cap factory on Brown's Island, and a small portion of the building was destroyed. The explosion was the destruction of a large quantity of caps that exploded in the manufacture of lots of firecrackers.

Poor Business in Bar-Rooms.

At no time since the beginning of the war has there been so little prominent bar-room drinking in this city. At the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced that the state tax on beer should be increased.

The bill quoted declares in bold letters that "Baltimore refrained from using anything but beer," and yet protests that the bill would be applied upon Baltimore.

General statements in regard to the

explosion were that of a character never to be forgotten by those who witnessed the scenes.

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